

Nanoscale Engineering of Heat Transfer and Energy Conversion Processes

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OUTLINE

- What Can Be Engineered?
- Phonon and Electron Transport.
- Engineering Photon Properties.

HISTORY OF ENGINEERED STRUCTURES

- **Photons:**

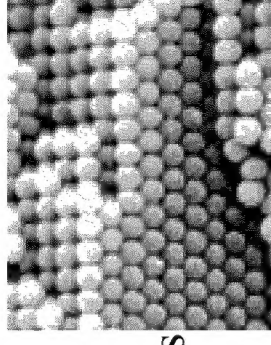
Nature Given:

Free Space Propagating Wave

Engineered:

Interference Filters and Coatings, >100 Years

Photonic Crystals, 2D and 3D, ~15 Years



(Baughman et al., 2000)

- **Electrons:**

Nature Given:

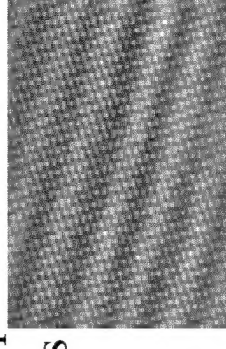
Inside Solids, Band Formation, 3D, or Free Space Wave

Engineered:

Quantum Wells, Superlattices, 2D, ~30 Years

Quantum Wires, Quantum Dots, 1D, 0D

Quantum Dot Superlattices, 3D



- **Phonons:**

Nature Given:

Inside Solids, Band Formation, 3D, or Free Space Wave

Engineered:

Phonon Filters: 1D, ~20 Years (Low Temperature)

Phononic Crystals: 3D ~10 Years (Long Wavelength)

Quantized Transport, Recent (Very Low Temperature)

CONDITIONS FOR ENGINEERING

- **WAVE REGIME Phase Preservation**

Long Mean Free Path for Phase Preservation

Hetero-Interfaces for Phase Addition/Subtraction

(a) Wavelength Comparable to Unit Cell (Zero's Order Effect)

(b) Wavelength Much Longer than Atoms: Effective Medium

Energy Separation Larger Than Thermal Fluctuation

- **PARTICLE REGIME Direction Change**

Long Mean Free Path and Hetero-Interfaces

- **ORDER OF MAGNITUDES IN SOLIDS**

Electron/Phonon Mean Free Path: 10 – 1000 Å

Electron Wavelength: 10-100 Å

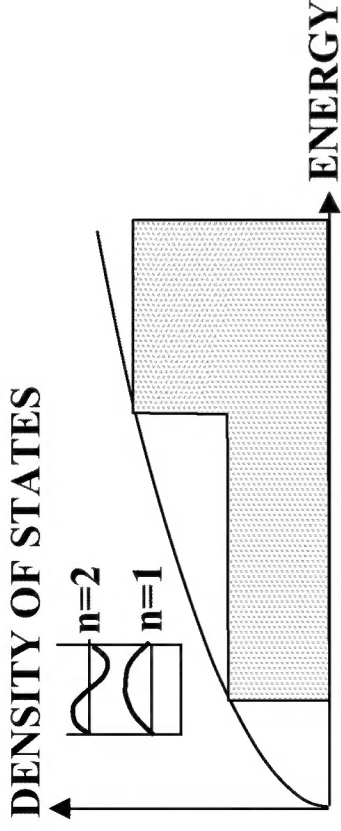
Dominant Phonon Wavelength: 10-50 Å

Photon wavelength and mean free path $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ and up

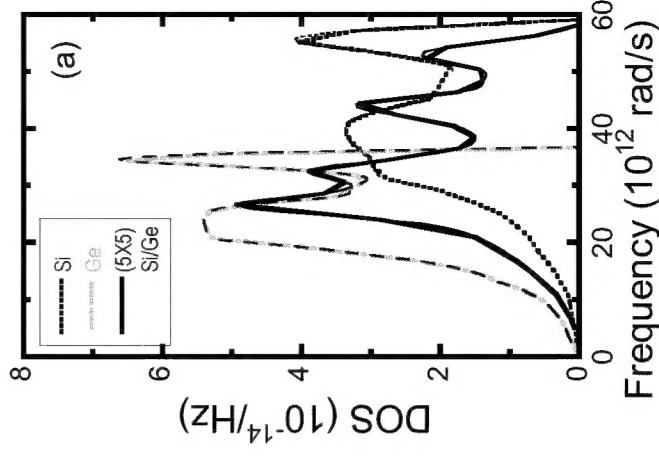
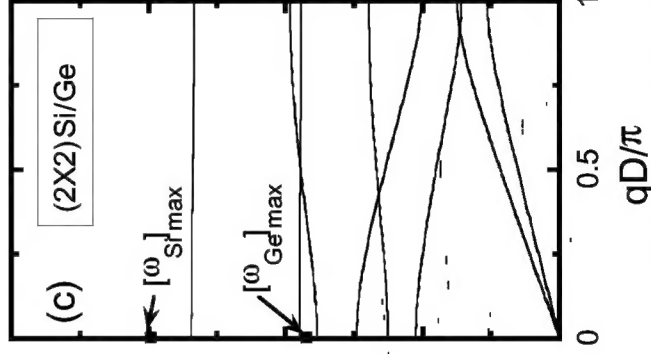
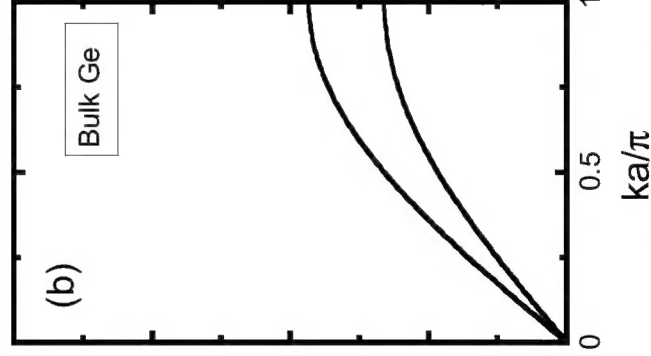
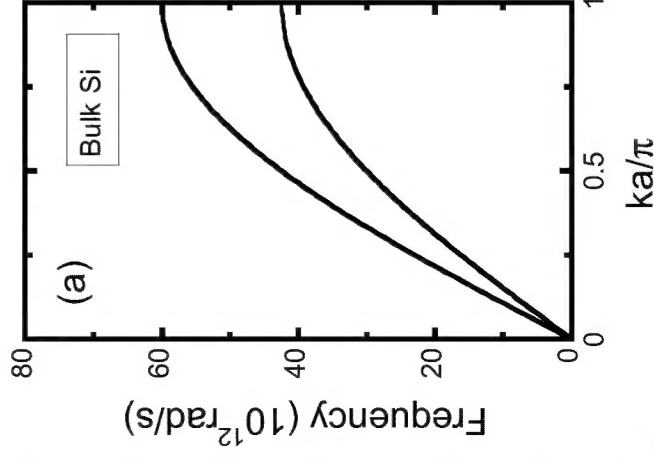
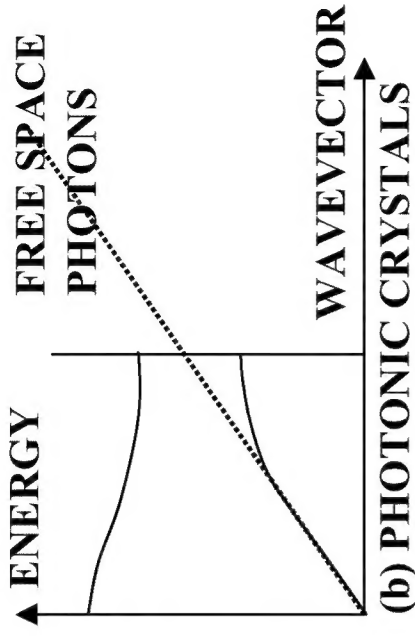
Nanostructures Are the Playground!!!



ENGINEERING ENERGY STATES



(a) ELECTRONS IN QUANTUM WELL



APPLICATIONS

- **Utilization of Electronic Energy State Change**

Quantum Well Lasers: Electron Density of States Change
Quantum Cascade Lasers: Artificial Energy Levels/Bandgaps
Quantum Well Detectors: Artificial Energy Levels/Bandgaps

- **Utilization of Photonic Energy State Change**

Photonic Fibers, etc.? Mostly Under Investigation but Exciting!

- **Concurrent Electron-Photon State Change**

Microcavity Lasers, etc. Mostly Under Investigation
Quantum Dots as Biological Tags (photoluminescence)

- **Concurrent Electron-Phonon State Change**

Relaxation Time of Electrons for Better Lasers, Under Investigation

Wavelength Specific Application!!

Transport Properties Nonessential!!

ENGINEERING THERMAL ENERGY TRANSPORT

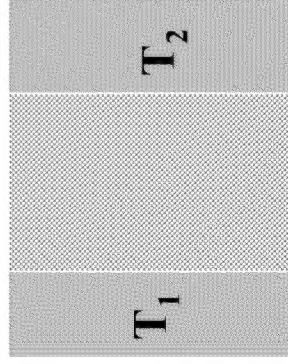
- KINETIC FORMULISM**

$$q_x = \int v_x \bullet E \bullet f \bullet d^3k = \int v_x \bullet E \bullet f \bullet D(E) dE$$

\uparrow Velocity \uparrow Energy \uparrow Number Density
 Velocity Energy Number Density

$$k = \frac{1}{3} \int v \bullet C(E) \bullet \Lambda(E) dE \quad (\text{Bulk Material})$$

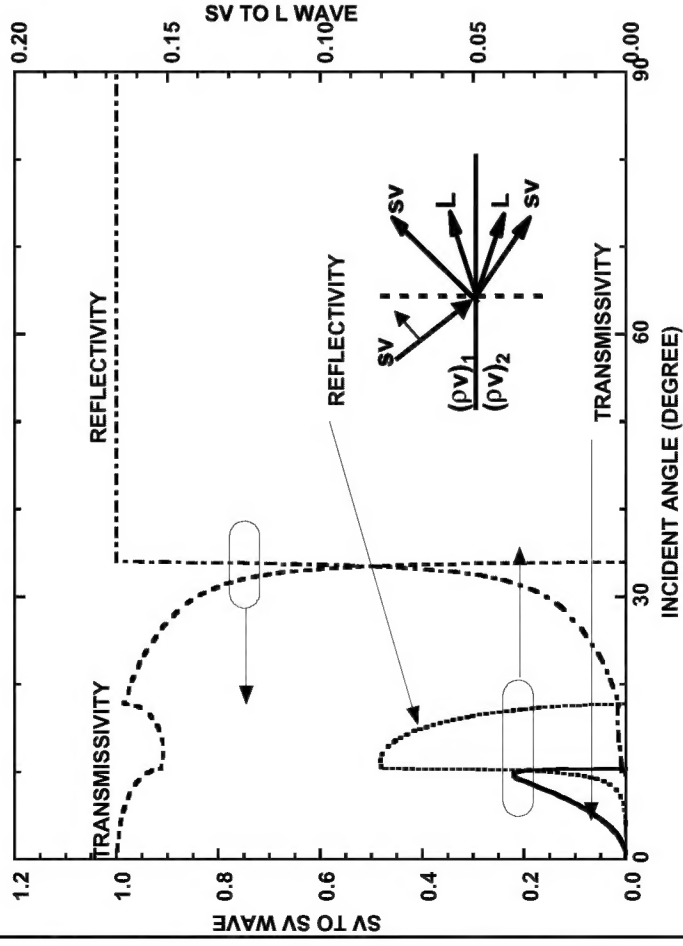
- LANDAUER FORMULISM**



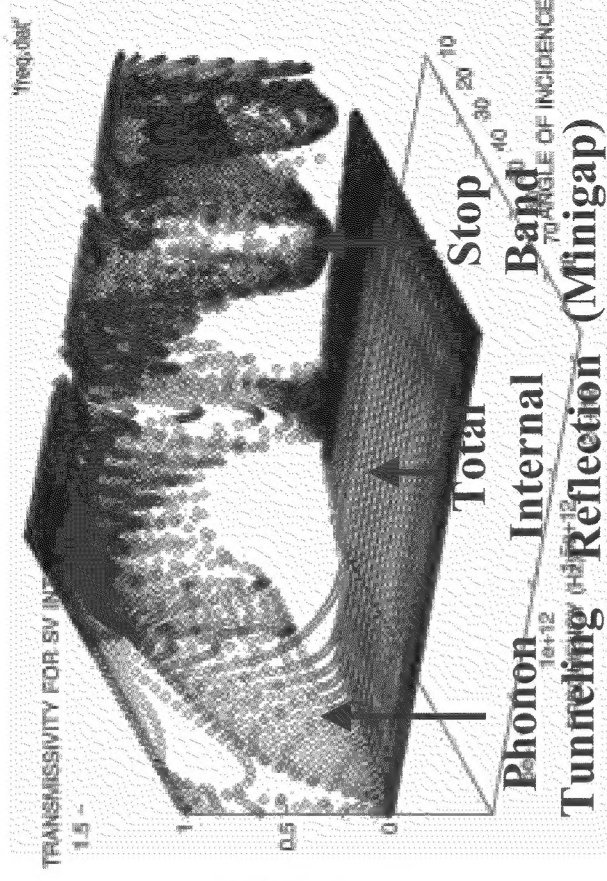
$$q_{12} = \int v_x \bullet E \bullet (f_1 - f_2) \bullet \tau \bullet d^3k$$

Transmissivity

Phonon Transmission Cross Interfaces

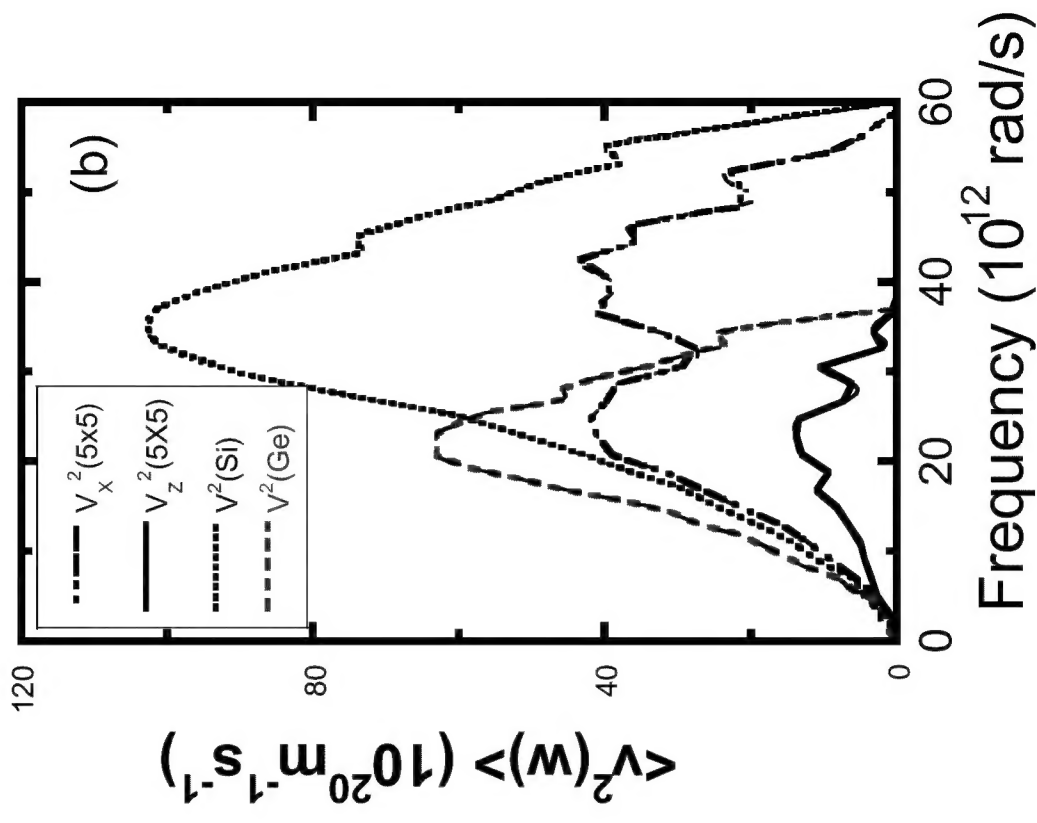
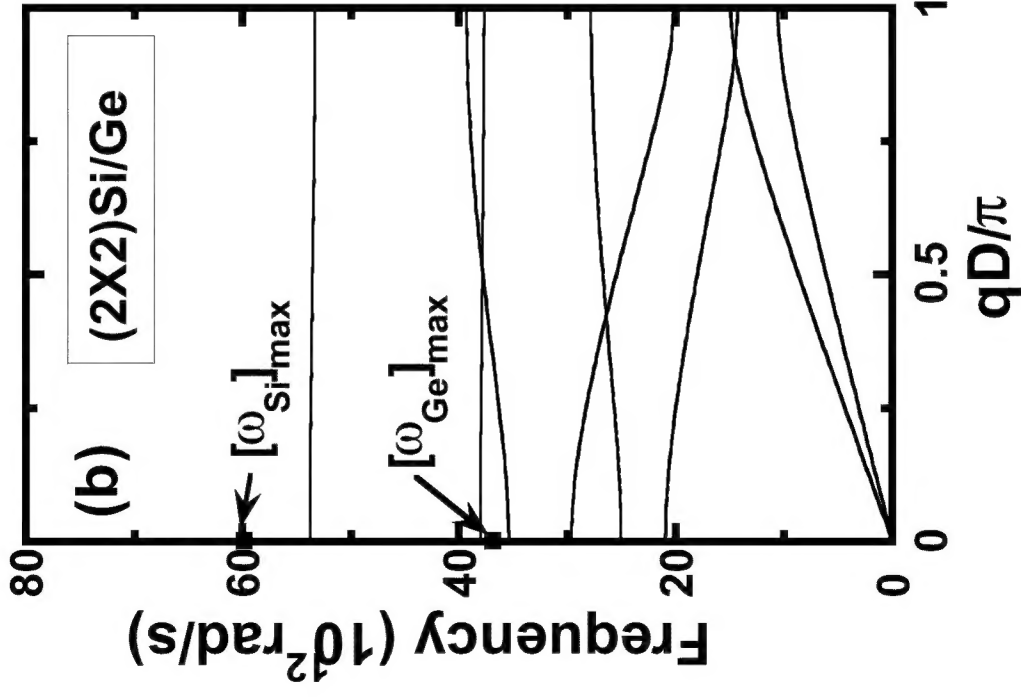


Single Interface

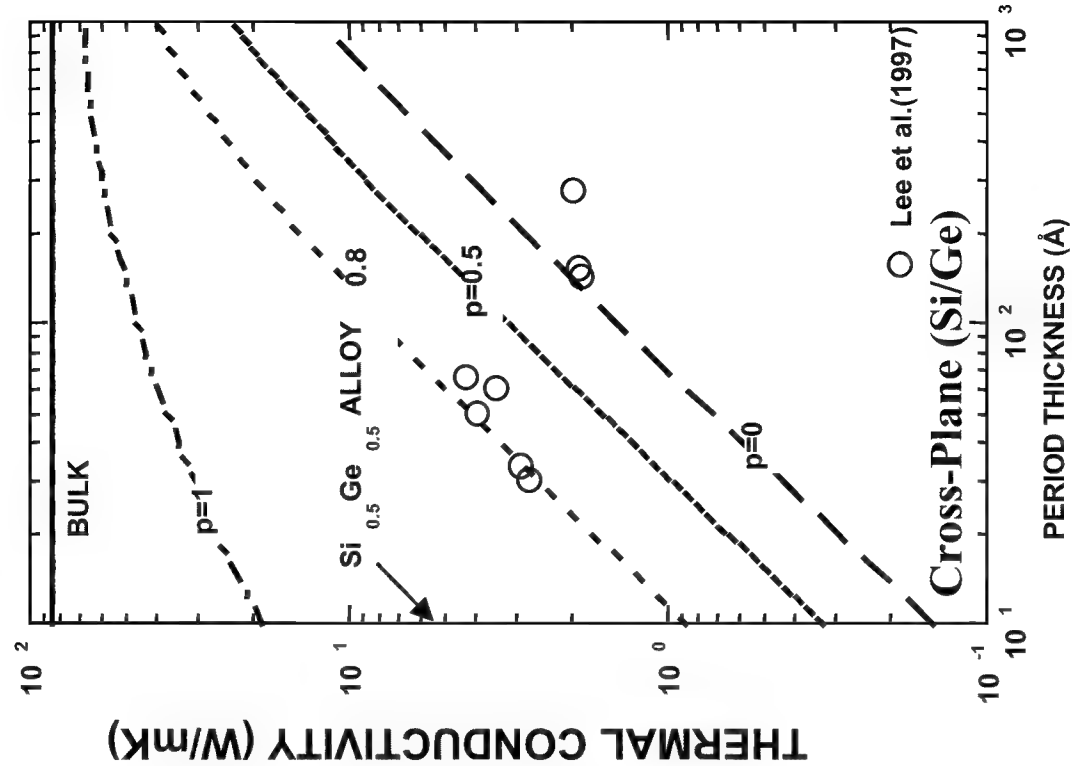
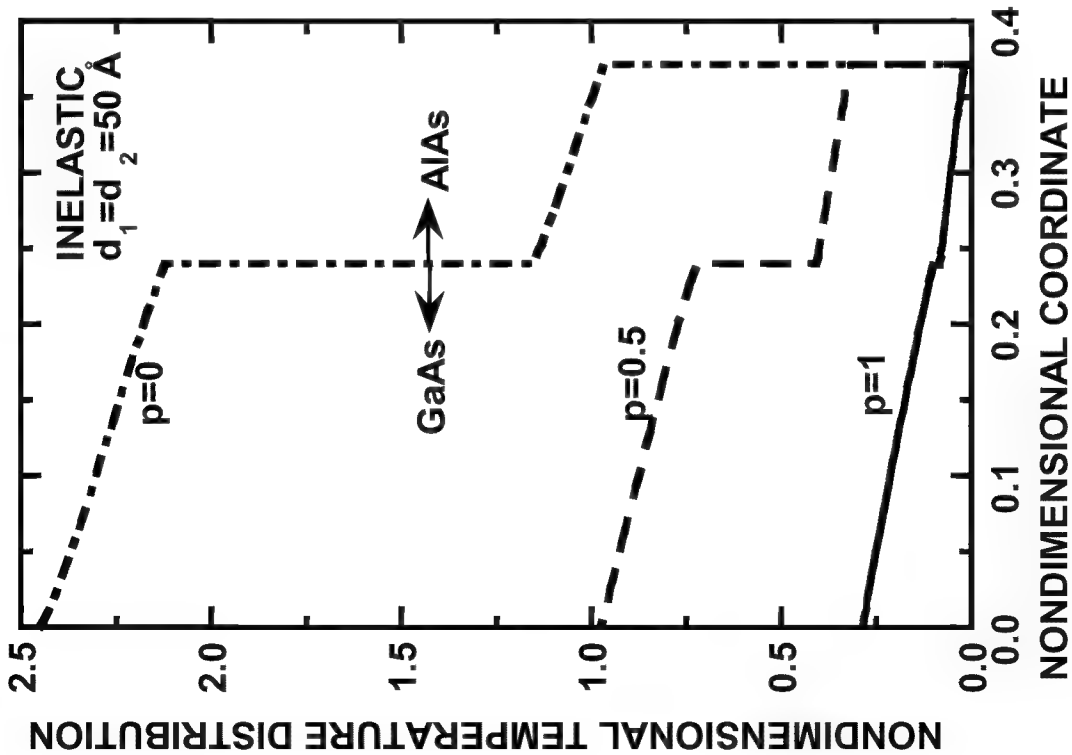


Superlattice

Group Velocity



INTERFACE SCATTERING



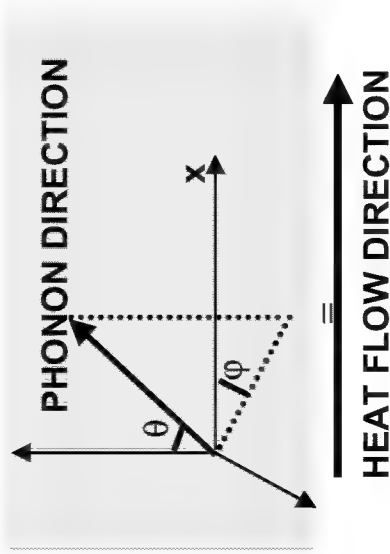
Chen, J. Heat Transf., 119, 220 (1997); Phys. Rev. B, 57, 14958 (1998).

PHONON ENGINEERING IN NANOSTRUCTURES

BULK MATERIALS $K = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} C(\omega) v(\omega) \Lambda(\omega) d\omega$

To Reduce K in Bulk Materials: Reduce Λ (Alloys, Rattlers)

NANOSTRUCTURES $K = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \left\langle \int_0^{\pi} C(\omega) v(\omega, \theta, \varphi) \Lambda(\omega, \theta, \varphi) \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta \right\rangle \right] d\omega$



To Reduce K in Low-Dimensional Structures

- Reduce Λ : Bulk and Interface Scattering
- Reduce V: Phonon Folding & Standing Waves
- Reduce C: Density of States Change
- Reduce Integration Limits Over Solid Angle

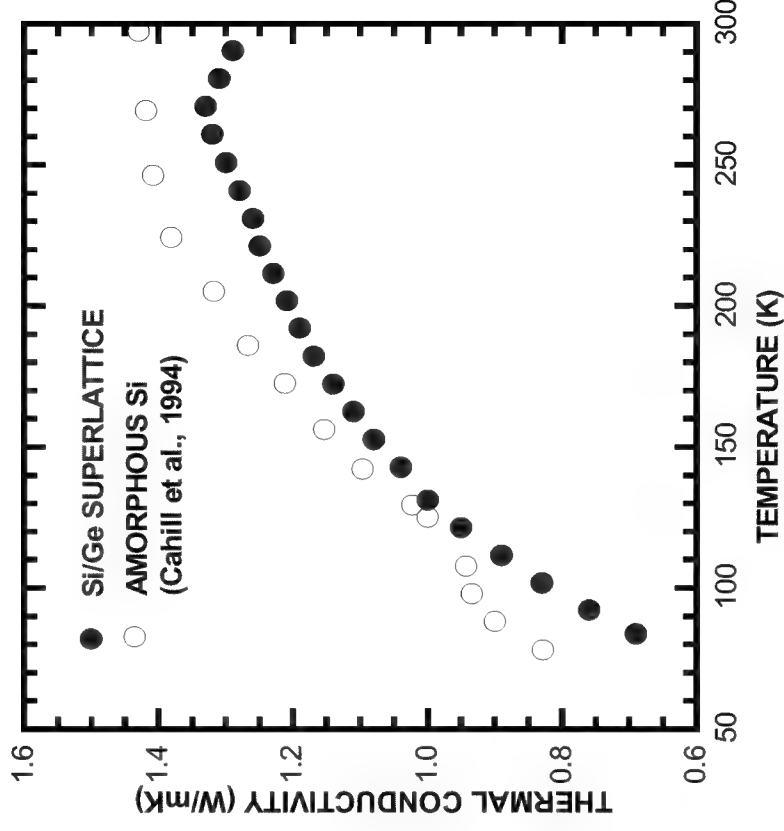
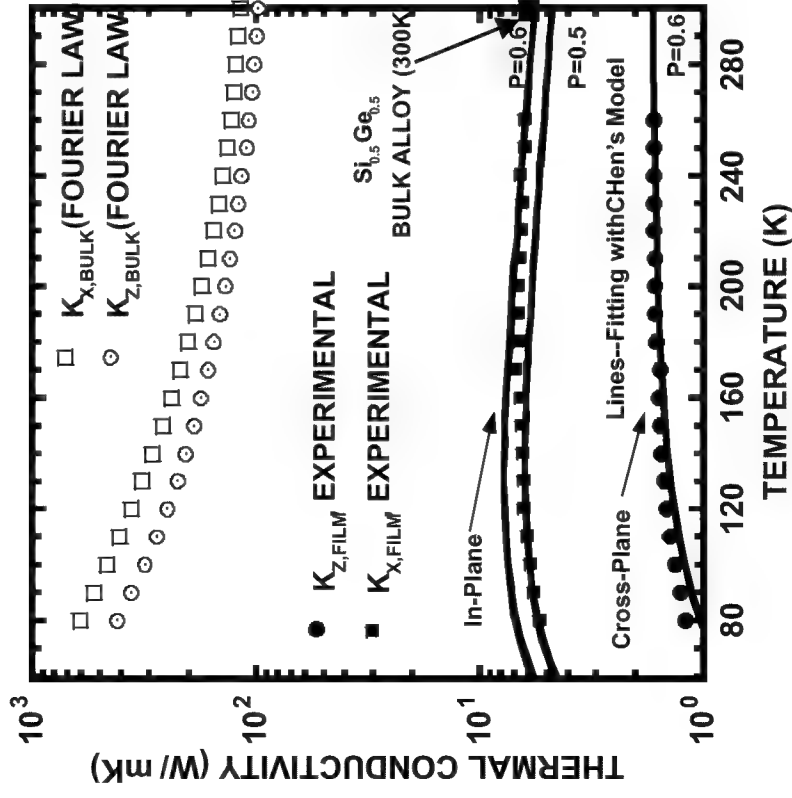
Total Internal Reflection

- Reduce Integration Limits Over Frequency

Chen (Semiconductors&Semimetals, v.71, 2001)

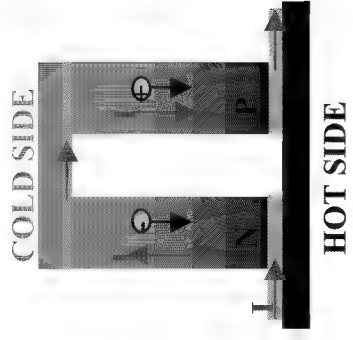
Phonon Confinement

EXAMPLES



Si/Ge Superlattice

Thermoelectric Energy Conversion



Solid-State Coolers
and Power Generators

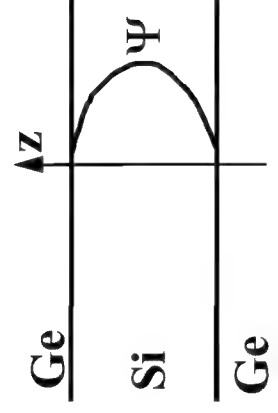
Nondimensional Figure of Merit

Joule Heating Seebeck Coeff. Electron Cooling

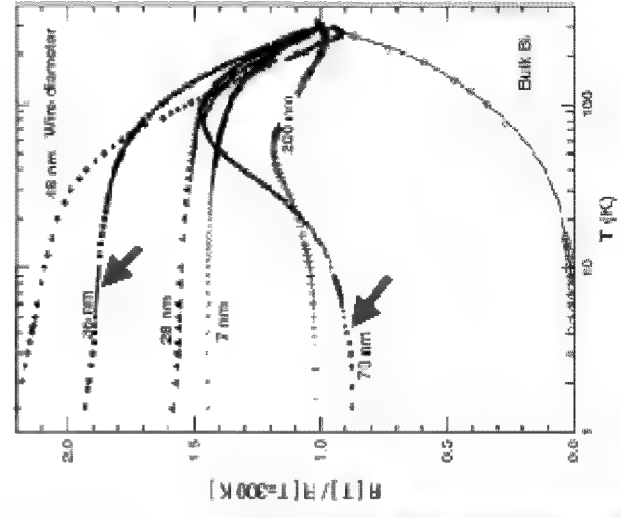
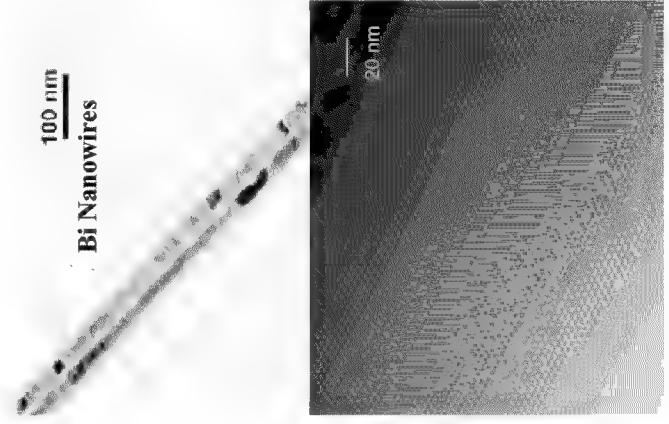
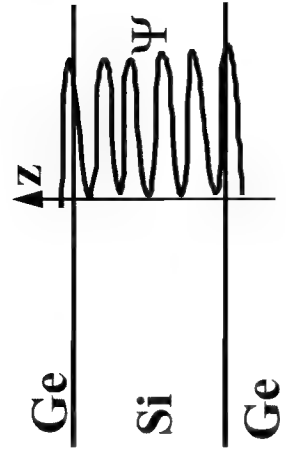
$$ZT = \frac{\sigma S^2 T}{k}$$

Reverse Heat Leakage
Through Heat Conduction

ELECTRONS



PHONONS



(Dresselhaus, Wang, et al.)

THERMAL ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES

Energy Technology

- Heat Conduction, k
Interface Scattering
Nanostructures
- Thermal Radiation, ϵ
Photonic Gap
Inhibit Thermal Emission
Microstructures

1. Porous Media Combustion
2. Phononic-Photonic Super

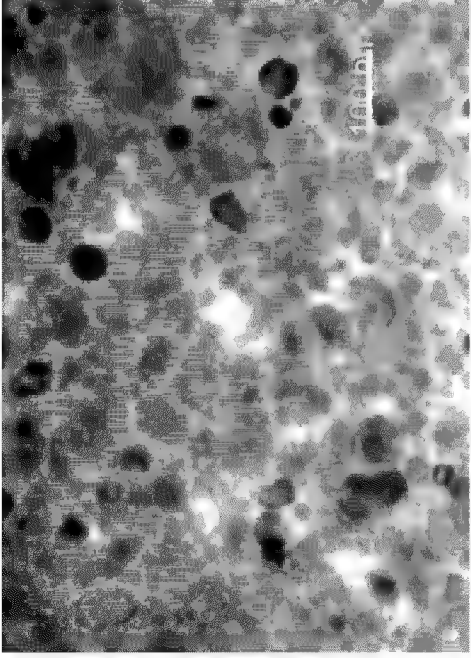
Thermal Insulators for Coatings

Thermal+? \rightarrow Technology

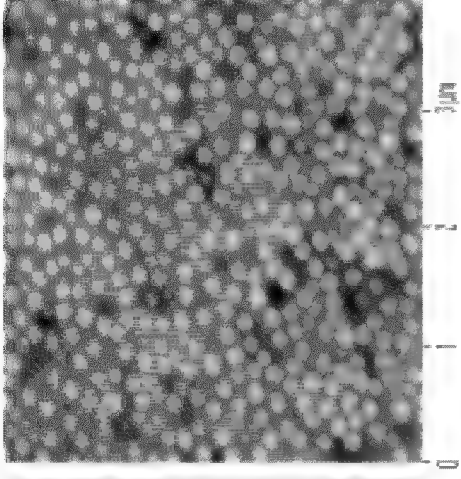
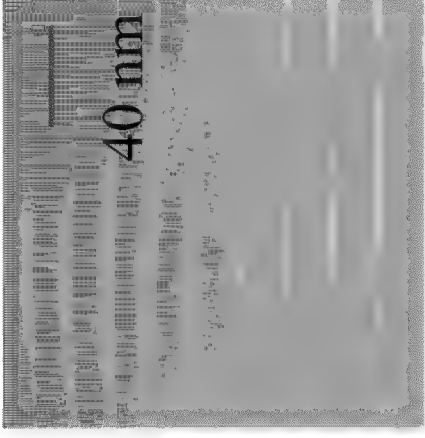
- Thermo-Electric
Thermoelectric
Thermionic
Microelectronics
- Thermo-Optic
Refractive Index
IR Coatings
Telecommunication
- Thermo-Mechanic
- Thermo-Photo-Voltaic

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NANOSTRUCTURED THERMAL MATERIALS

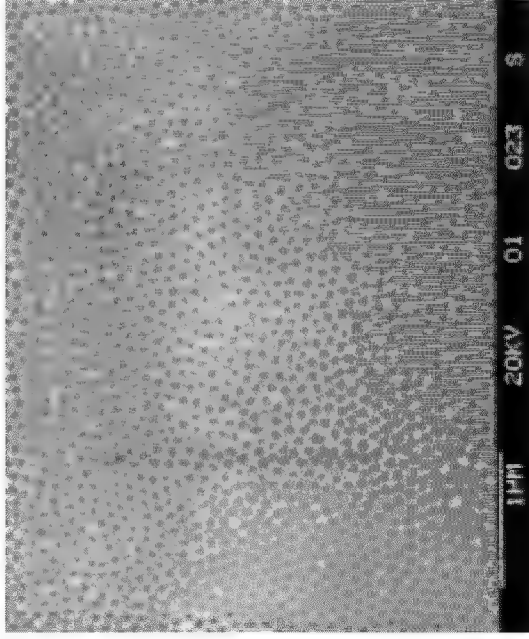


NANOPOROUS BISMUTH



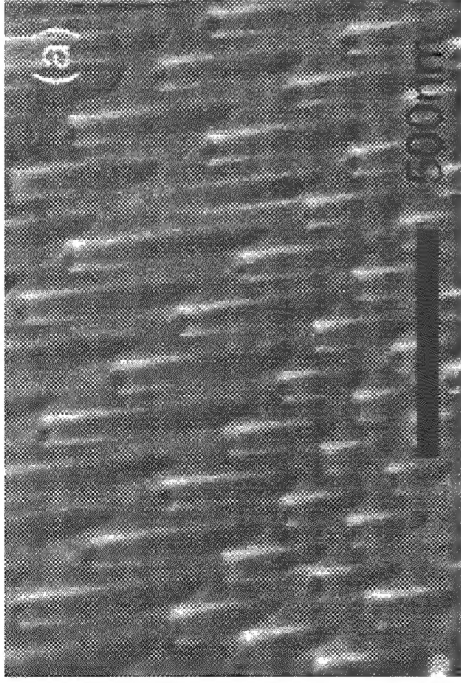
QUANTUM DOTS

- Low Thermal Conductivity
 - Highly Anisotropic Properties
- ↓
- Coatings for Engines and Turbines
 - Thermal Materials for Microdevices



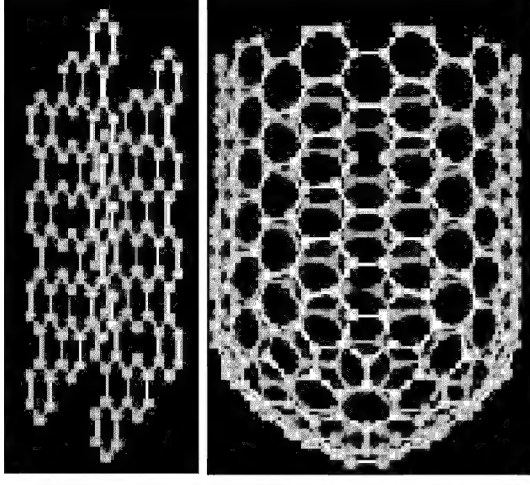
NANOCHANNELLED ALUMINA

ENGINEERING SCATTERING



Carbon Nanotube Arrays

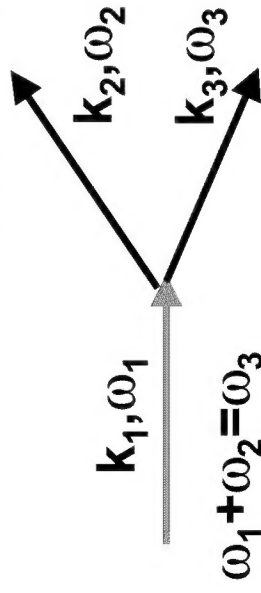
[from Suh and Lee, Appl. Phys. Lett., 75, 2047, 1999].



Carbon Sheet and Tubes

(<http://cnst.rice.edu/pics.html>)

Three-Phonon Scattering



$$k_1 = k_2 + k_3 + G$$

IN A SHEET, ONLY // WAVEVECTORS



POSSIBLE TO HAVE A LARGE K

ELECTRONICS + THERMAL MANAGEMENT

HEAT CONDUCTION THEORIES

- **Fourier Law:** Diffusion, Local Equilibrium, Infinite Speed

$$\mathbf{q}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -k \nabla T(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

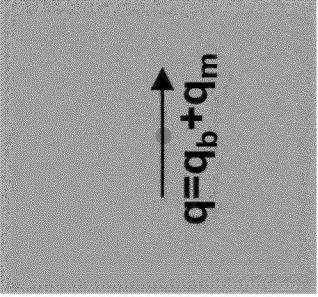
- **Cattaneo Equation:** Diffusion, Local Equilibrium, Finite Speed

$$\tau \frac{\partial \mathbf{q}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -k \nabla T(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

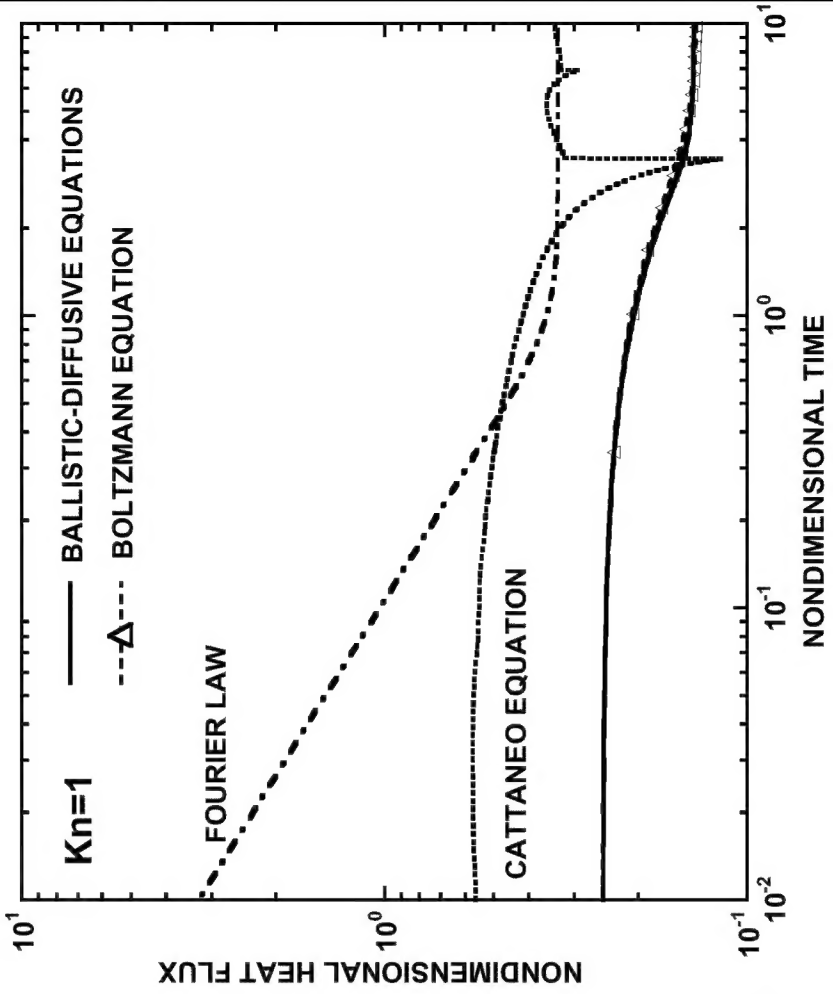
- **Boltzmann Equation:** Dilute Particle Transport, Phase Space

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \bullet \nabla f = - \frac{f - f_0}{\tau}$$

BALLISTIC-DIFFUSIVE HEAT CONDUCTION EQUATIONS



q_b ---originating from boundary
ballistic transport
 q_m ---scattered and emitted carriers
diffusive transport



$$C \left(\tau \frac{\partial^2 T_m}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial T_m}{\partial t} \right) = \nabla (k \nabla T_m) - \nabla \bullet \mathbf{q}_b$$

$$\mathbf{q}_b(t, \mathbf{r}) = \int \left[\int I_{w\omega} (t - (s - s_o)) / |\mathbf{v}|, \mathbf{r} - (s - s_o) \hat{\Omega} \right] \exp \left(- \int_{s_0}^s \frac{ds}{|\mathbf{v}| \tau \omega} \right) \cos \theta d\Omega d\omega$$

Chen, Phys. Rev. Lett., v. 86, p. 2297 (2001).

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Dr. S.Q. Zhou (k Measurements, at Messon)

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W.L. Liu (k, S Measurements of Si/Ge)
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D. Song (Skutterudites, Bi, nanoparticles)
B. Yang (Phonon Modeling, MEMS)
D.-J. Yao (Device Modeling, Fabrication)
R.G. Yang (Device modeling, Fabrication)
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